The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1871. NO. 218.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News Dealers Discontinue.—If any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible to the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Insurgents Captured and Executed.

A Coup D'Etat to Depose Thiers.

Chambord to be Called to the Throne.

Wounded Buried Alive—Horrible Effluvia from the Bodies of the Dead—Order from Marshal MacMahon—Bishop of Orleans to Succeed Darboy as Archbishop of Paris—Parisians to be Arrested in Italy—Victor Hugo in Holland, &c., &c.

Executions Numerous—Horrible Effluvia—Coup D'Etat to Depose Thiers—Count De Chambord to be Summoned to the Throne.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, May 31.—To-day's Paris advices say that executions continue of persons denounced. As soon as they are discovered in their hiding places, they are arrested and shot. Numerous arrests of men and women continue to be made. Those have been renewed attempts at assassination and arson. Many of those executed yesterday and to-day seemed to be perfectly crazy. A horrible effluvia from the bodies of the dead fills certain quarters of the city.

There are abundant signs of a speedy coup d'etat in the Assembly to depose Thiers, and summon Count De Chambord to the throne of France.

Order from MacMahon—Many Englishmen Among the Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—The Bishop of Orleans, M. Dupanloup, will be the successor of M. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris.

Marshal MacMahon, in a proclamation just issued, divides Paris into four commands, viz: East, North, South and Southwest. Vinoy is appointed to command the East, General d'Administ to the North, General Bonat to the Center, and General Cissey to the South. Civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress or egress from the city will be permitted. It is reported that Pyat has escaped from Paris. A million and a half of francs were found upon the person of M. Mattijon, an officer of the Commune, who was captured by the Versailles troops. The contents of a memorandum of Commune, M. Varlin, was searched, and upon it was discovered money to the amount of four hundred thousand francs.

The adherents of the Duke D'Aumale and the Bonapartists are both very active in their schemes for the restoration of the Bourbon and Napoleon dynasties.

All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to the headquarters of the army.

There are still a great number of unburied corpses in Belleville.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents are Englishmen. The report occasions much bitterness towards England on the part of the French people.

Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville will part.

It is said Gen. Cluseret has been executed. A Court Martial has ordered the use of mitrailleuses in case of wholesale executions.

Two steamers at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of the captured insurgents.

Victor Hugo in Holland.

BRUSSELS, May 31.—Victor Hugo has left Belgium for Holland.

Parisians to be Arrested in Italy.

FLORENCE, May 31.—The Italian Government has instructed its prefects throughout the country to capture all Parisians who may enter Italy.

All Quiet in Paris—Wounded Buried Alive—Communist Leaders Shot—Bazaine Defended in the Assembly.

PARIS, Monday Evening, May 29.—All is quiet. The victorious troops occupy the barracks. There is already a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last. An awful massacre still continues at the barricades in Rue Rochecart. The wounded people found in it were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night.

An epidemic is feared from the number of dead bodies.

Vinoy was shot, so was Furcheud. The body of the latter was claimed by his widow. Forty thousand francs were found in his cellar, the spoils of the Republic.

Another member of the Commune was arrested, and 400 francs found in his pocket.

The Versailles have replaced the statue of Henry Quartre, which had been thrown in the Seine, and it was taken out and shot. Millierre was arrested at Luxemburg. He resisted violently, and fired six shots from his revolver. He was taken to Issy by a platoon of soldiers and shot.

During an attack by the Versailles upon the barricades in the Place des Petermum the Versailles lost their way, and got mixed up with the Communists, by whom they were joined and summoned Count De Chambord to the throne of France.

VERSAILLES, May 31.—At a sitting of the Assembly this morning Chargarnier spoke about Metz, and defending Bazaine, called him an illustrious warrior.

The Duke Andpret Pasquer proposed the admittance of the Orleans princes into the Assembly.

M. Picard replied that he would be happy to consider the subject.

Clluerbault's corps of twenty thousand men have returned in triumph to Versailles with six thousand prisoners, who were disarmed and sent to the regiments who murdered nine Dominican priests on Friday.

Resignation of Picard—Fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Times* special from Versailles says Ernest Picard has resigned from the Ministry of the Interior, and is succeeded therein by Victor Lefranc.

The *Monde* announces that Prince DeJoinville and Duke D'Aumale have proclaimed their adherence to the manifesto of Count DeChambord, and that the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists is completed.

The *Daily News* says that Rochefort has certainly been condemned.

General Desfo goes to St. Petersburg as Ambassador for France. He is succeeded as Minister of War by General Cissey.

M. Picard has been appointed Governor of the Bank of France.

Eugene Sue Wright writes a letter to the *Independence Belge* giving the details of an attack upon his father's house in Brussels, and asserting that the mob cried "Death to Hugo!"

The *Belge* disapproves of the expulsion of Hugo from Brussels.

The Pope's Latest Encyclical Letter.

VIENNA, May 31.—The Pope has issued an encyclical letter, which declares that the Italian garantees are a heap of lies, and formally protests against them.

Horrible Sight in Paris—Thirty-three Persons, Including Seven Women, Shot—Six Vulfers Fired—The Bodies Carried Away in Scavenger Carts.

PARIS, May 31.—A most revolting sight occurred this morning on the Plaza in front of the Hotel de Ville. Thirty-three Communists, among whom were seven women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers. Round three sides of the square troops to the number of fifteen hundred were drawn up, under the command of Colonel Gaigot. At eight o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in cells in the cellars back of the Porter's Lodge in the Hotel de Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched over by the main gateway through a double file of soldiers, and having reached the center of the wide area in front of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing on the whole plaza but three empty scavenger carts, which stood in a line at the rear of the prisoners. When the company was in line and ready to fire, Col. Gaigot stepped forward and told the prisoners in a few words they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to the city and murdering people in Paris. At this moment the women uttered a piercing shriek and began to wring themselves back and forth, and one or two advanced and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterwards a volley was fired, and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women, who were in the middle of the row between the men, were still living and writhing in their agony. A second volley was fired, and a third, and not until the last shot did the groans cease to be heard. The dead bodies were then flung into the three scavenger carts and carried away to be buried.

Turkish Decoration for Emperor Alexander.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—The Director of the Turkish Foreign Office has gone to St. Petersburg, taking with him the insignia of the imperial order of Osmanie for the Emperor Alexander and corresponding distinctions for the Empress and children.

The Telegraphic Convention.

LONDON, May 31.—England sends a representative to the Telegraphic Convention at Florence, to arrange for adhesion to the Austro-Italian treaty of English lines and the Anglo-American cable.

Baron Von Lederer to Preside Over the Cuban Commission.

VIENNA, May 31.—The President Grant has requested the Austrian Government to allow Baron Von Lederer, its Minister to the United States, to preside over the arbitration of Cuban claims, and the Imperial permission has been telegraphed to Washington.

No Sympathy for Intellectual Malefactors.

BRUSSELS, May 31.—The Chamber of Representatives has rejected a resolution of regret for the expulsion of Victor Hugo. The ministers in their speeches before the House severely condemned the audacity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune.

A Piece of Folly.

HAVRE, May 31.—A society has been organized here to take steps to petition for the suppression of international intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

VERSAILLES, May 31, Evening.—The publication and circulation of newspapers in the department of the Seine are made subject to special authorization by Marshal MacMahon.

M. Picard and Gen. Ledru will soon retire from the Ministry. It is not known who will succeed them.

Paris will remain for some time yet under military jurisdiction, but communication with the city is unrestricted, and entrance and exit are free to all.

It is said the prisoners now in the hands of the Government exceed 6,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 31.—Arrived out, City of Limerick, at Dunglin, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 31, P. M.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62, 90½; do '65, 90½; do 67, 92½; 10-40s, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 7½@7⅝.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CAIRO, ILL., May 31.—A public meeting was held last evening for the purpose of influencing the County Court to restore the one hundred thousand dollar donation in aid of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. It is claimed that the failure to secure this donation is the only impediment to the immediate commencement and prosecution of the work to an early completion. Resolutions were adopted earnestly requesting the court not to consider the constitutionality of said road by withholding the aid heretofore promised. Petitions are being circulated and signed for presentation to the court at the June term, favoring the donation.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC EXTENSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—Work on the California Pacific Extension from Dunsmuirs toward San Luis will commence the last of June. Meantime surveys will be pushed forward with all practicable speed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION

Vice President Colfax En Route to South Bend—Ex-Senator Warner Not Satisfied with His Appointment as Governor of New Mexico, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1871.

Not Content to be Exiled.

Ex-Senator William Warner, who was nominated for Governor of New Mexico by the President and subsequently confirmed by the Senate, does not regard with favor the disposition which has been made of him. He desired to be appointed Collector at Mobile, and has been for some days very off on the frontier outside of the arena of national politics. He wished upon the President to-day to ascertain if his Wishes as to the appointment at Mobile could not be complied with, but the former did not give him any satisfaction. Pending further appointment, Warner will hold himself in readiness to proceed to New Mexico, provided his fortunes cannot otherwise be bettered.

The Ku-Klux Investigating Committee

Will meet at the Capitol to-morrow for the purpose of taking the testimony of witnesses already in the city. Twenty-five leading men of the South of both political parties have been summoned to appear before the committee—not so much for the purpose of giving testimony, as to have an expression of their views in regard to the present condition of affairs in the Southern States.

Vice President Colfax

Left to-night for his home at South Bend, attended by his regular physicians. As before stated, he will proceed via Cleveland and Chicago. His condition was much improved, and he has spent the entire day by a large number of friends, with whom he has conversed freely. Among the singular symptoms of his attack, as explained by himself, is that he has not comprehended fully at any time since the attack the nature of it, although until within the last day or so he has been able to talk. His physicians now consider that with proper care he will be restored to good health before the next session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1871.

To the Associated Press:

West Virginia.—Mrs. S. K. Meredith, Postmistress at Kitwell, Taylor county, West Virginia, vice Joseph L. Pritchard, resigned.

Pennsylvania.—Establish Davis Grove, Montgomery county, Thomas S. Kerbaugh, Postmaster, vice Boyle Doylestown to Willow Grove.

Route Agents.—Route 86, Mary to Lock Haven, Pa., Edwin Clarke, appointed at $600 a year, vice W. T. Van Dyke, resigned. Pine Bluff, Ark., to Nashville, Ark., at $600 a year, vice Hamilton, declined, not having entered. Mr. Post to Benson, Soren Leister additional agent at $600 a year.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The Tennessee Democracy Come Out and Recognize the Amendments—Assistance to be Given in Suppressing the Ku-Klux.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 31.—The following proceedings of the Democrats of the Twenty-first City District of the county, the second largest district in the State outside of this city, will appear in the Nashville *Banner* to-morrow:

Inasmuch as the present constitution of the State of Tennessee gives the colored man every civil and political right enjoyed by the white man, it follows that the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States forms no substantial issue before the people of Tennessee; therefore, in our opinion, no politician or paper that shall want only to continue the agitation of that question is entitled to the confidence or support of the Democracy of the State, and we endorse the recent act of Congress, known as the Ku-Klux bill, looks, in our opinion, solely to the perpetuation of the supremacy of the party in power, and is based on false pretenses, a contemplated destruction of the Government of the United States, and to usher in a better organization of the Democratic party; therefore,

Resolved, By the Democratic and Conservative party of this District, that no secret meeting of this Club shall ever take place, but that we will openly, orally and collectively of this Club hereby recognize themselves as a part of the *posse comitatus*, and as such will always be ready, at the call of the proper officers of the United States or the Sheriff of the county, to arrest and bring to justice any person or persons violating the provisions of the Ku Klux act in Tennessee, without being so called by either the Marshal or Sheriff, to assist in enforcing the laws of the country any such offender beyond the confines of the District, and this Club hereby offers a standing reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of offenders in proportion to their tax lists respectively, for the arrest and conviction of the leaders known in the said District; that we earnestly request the Democrats of every other county of the State to organize a similar club for the same purpose.

The list of signers embraces ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, Hon. Andrew Ewing, ex-Confederate Congressman Hon. John C. Thompson, of the late State Constitutional Convention; Rev. A. L. P. Green, and a number of the leading men of the city, without regard to politics. Of the State, many of whom were pronounced rebels during the war. The resolutions will be signed, as they are now indorsed, by every Democratic voter in the Twenty-third District, and will undoubtedly be adopted in other county districts.

PITTSTON, PA.

An Appeal for Aid for Those Made Widows and Orphans by the Late Terrible Disaster.

PITTSTON, PA., May 30, 1871.

To the Benevolent Public:

In behalf of this grief-stricken community, paralyzed by a repetition of the Avondale horror, we appeal to you for substantial aid. Of the sixty-five miners who entered the shaft here on Saturday morning forty-five have been taken out alive, but many of whom cannot long survive. Those who have already died will be buried at the public charge, and will leave twelve widows and thirty-six fatherless children. In their behalf we ask your charity. Six months of enforced idleness will be the inevitable result to those who had the wherewithal to give have given during the winter, until their benefactions have exhausted their ability. Many have not tasted food since Monday, and now, just as renewed labor had begun to cheer the heart, we are overtaken by this great calamity. Will you give us your mite to relieve the widows and fatherless? All contributions may be sent to the First National Bank of Pittston, President of the

[Signed.] O. GAYNOR,
M. HOBBINS,
R. BEVAN,
J. SMITH,
W. J. BRUCE,
O. HEPPENSTALL,
ABEL BYRON, Committee.

GREENVILLE, PA.

The A. & G. W. Depot Destroyed by Fire—Decoration Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., May 31, 1871.

The Atlantic and Great Western depot was destroyed by fire about eleven o'clock last night. Nothing was saved but the tickets and books.

The decoration of soldiers' graves was observed here yesterday. The places of business were all closed, and a procession of about five hundred people, headed by the Jamestown band, marched to the cemetery, where appropriate exercises were had by Hon. Henderson, Esq., of Meadville, Pa., after which the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was gone through with in the usual form.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The New Flowing Well at Foster Rated at 200 Barrels.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., May 31, 1871.

The new strike on the Angell & Prentice tract, near Foster station, is rated at two hundred barrels. The other flowing well, known as No. 11, is doing the same as usual.

MEXICO.

Affairs Again Threatening—Gen. Canty Sentenced to Death—The Rebellion in Tampico.

MEXICO CITY, May 23, *via* HAVANA, May 30.—Affairs look threatening in Jalisco, San Luis Potosi and Puebla.

General Canto, whose case has long been before the public, has been sentenced to death.

The Indian delegation from Yucatan has arrived from Merida, which it will be remembered, is the capital of the State of Yucatan.

The rebellion there has no political significance, the object of the rebels being more to rob the commerce of the country.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Erie, Pa., Tuesday night, a shooting affray occurred between two gamblers named John Murray and Daniel Grace, and Alexander Kennedy, his father, brother and other relatives, growing out of an attempt to arrest the first named Kennedy for disorderly conduct. Murray was shot through the left eye by a pistol shot, and was also much hurt about the head by blows struck by the Kennedy party. James Kennedy, the father, was probably fatally shot, and his son James received a wound through the abdomen from which it may prove fatal. No arrests were made at the time.

The American Missionary Association held its anniversary in Boston yesterday.

In the Connecticut Senate yesterday a constitutional amendment providing for only one State Capital was lost by a vote of thirteen to eight, lacking one vote of the necessary two-thirds required to submit it to the people.

At Boston, yesterday, E. S. Tobey was re-elected President of the American Congregational Society. The American Unitarian Society re-elected Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., President.

Hon. Samuel E. Casey died at his home in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, last evening.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Chicago finished up its business yesterday, and the usual standing committees were appointed. The next General Assembly will meet in the Fourth street Church, Detroit, on the third Thursday in May, 1872.

The remains of the late Gov. Russell were yesterday removed from Hutchinson's Cemetery to Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, Ill., with imposing ceremonies.

At Hillsboro, O., on Monday, Dr. Enos Holmes shot Wm. Scraggs twice in the breast. The cause of quarrel of long standing between them, and the shooting was done in self-defense.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The number of delegates in this city to attend the Democratic Convention tomorrow is very large. The principal talk is about the platform. It seems possible that a "new departure" will be taken, but a less extensive one than Vallandigham's Dayton resolutions. The only candidates talked of for Governor to-night are General Ewing, Ewing and Colonel McCook, with the chances in favor of Ewing. There are three candidates for Lieutenant-Governor—Bond of Hamilton, Houk of Montgomery, and Hill of Defiance.

THE LOST CAUSE REDIVIVUS

SPEECH OF JEFF. DAVIS IN ATLANTA, GA.

Bold Defense of the Rebellion.

He Sustains His Course During the War and Refuses to Accept the Situation—Significant Advice to Southern Politicians—The South to Await the Movements of the Northern Allies—The People Aroused—A Tempest Brewing.

ATLANTA, GA., May 29, 1871.

The arrival of Jefferson Davis at this place on Saturday morning caused the greatest excitement, and throughout the entire day the spacious parlors of the Kimball House were thronged with ladies and gentlemen eager to grasp by the hand the representative man of the "lost cause." In the evening a very large and excited crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and, in response to the repeated calls of the multitude, Gen. Garlington came upon the balcony and introduced Jeff. Davis in the following speech:

SPEECH OF GEN. GARLINGTON.

Mr. Davis, as the organ of the citizens of Atlanta I beg to tender to you their heartfelt welcome to your coming in their midst. This tribute is offered to you by true and honest hearts, and not by servile followers. It is offered to you by a people whom you represented in a great struggle for the guarantees of liberty which they had inherited from a noble ancestry. It has no political significance. It is the homage of hearts overflowing with gratitude for public services rendered to the cause of freedom and independence. You, sir, were the chosen chief of a brave and chivalrous people, whose cause was doubly sanctified by the acknowledged justice of their appliances, which no effort of darling, courage or statesmanship could control. No failure was ever due to more inscrutable events which baffle human foresight and wisdom; but, sir, this failure has left no stain upon your character. In all that has transpired since the war, since the surrender, you still hold a higher place in the hearts of the brave and true men of the South. In the history of the past you will be remembered since the sad reverses which befell their arms your name has been treasured as a sacred trust. Your brave soldiers honor it, our noble women respect and love it, and our gallant boys, catching the inspiration of their fathers and mothers' hearts, cherish it as one of the few, the immortal names that are not born to die. In the name of this people I welcome you to-night, and tender you their love and respect and admiration. The cause for which you and they engendered the late war is dead

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT E. HEATH, of Schuylkill.

In telegraphing Mr. GREELEY'S letter on the Presidency, some words were omitted which are essential to convey the meaning of the writer. As published Mr. GREELEY was made to say that he deemed it advisable that the next Republican candidate "should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine," to which should have been added, as in the original, *"of one Presidential term."* The words have a peculiar meaning apart from the assertion of the one term principle.

A COMMITTEE of the Directors of the United New Jersey Railroad Companies are out in a statement of the reasons that induced them to form the lease with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The fact is dwelt upon that if the important consideration of having an outlet under its immediate control to the seaboard is not attained in the manner proposed, by the lease of the roads of the United Companies, the Pennsylvania Company will secure it by building a new road, which, in its competition with the works of the United Companies, would necessarily lessen their revenues and their dividends.

A FEW days ago, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, while stopping a short time in Augusta, delivered a speech, the tenor of which was a denial that the cause of the rebellion was "lost," and asserting that it not only yet lived but would triumph. To-day we publish a still more remarkable speech by DAVIS in Atlanta, in which he goes more fully into the subject, and lays down at length the course the South should pursue "to gain their liberties," as he chooses to express it. We give the Democratic leaders much joy on account of the labors of their co-worker. The speech itself is too important for any one who wishes to be counted well informed to omit.

SOME days ago we stated that the opposition of Lord LAUDERDALE, DISRAELI and others, to the High Commission treaty, would probably be flattened out before they had a chance to exercise it, for the reason that it is a prerogative of the Crown to conclude a treaty on its own motion, and that the Queen would probably sign it upon the advice of her Privy Council, without consultation with Parliament. That this will be the course pursued seems all the more likely from the fact that Sir JOHN YOUNG, Governor General of Canada, has already, according to the Toronto *Leader*, exercised the privileges delegated to him as the Queen's Viceroy, of signing the treaty without asking the consent of the Dominion Parliament. At the least it is hardly probable that he would have assumed the responsibility of preceding his royal mistress in the ratification of that instrument, had he not been well assured that the act would receive her sanction, whether she purposed to adopt the same plan of procedure or not.

FROM one grief to another. Now that the horror of the Commune is over, the bitter question of her finances confronts suffering France. A foolish report has found its way into circulation that BISMARCK proposes to invest in United States bonds the French indemnity of five milliards of francs exacted by the terms of peace. But it does not appear that even the first instalment of this sum has yet been paid. Three months ago it was said that THIERS had effected an arrangement with the house of ROTHSCHILD for a loan of half the amount of indemnity, at 85, with five per cent. interest, it being guaranteed that one hundred million dollars of the sum should be placed in the hands of the Provisional Government within eight days from the opening of subscriptions. But close upon the heels of this negotiation came the Communistic revolt, which of course put a stop to the issue of the loan. The destruction of a third part of the city of Paris during the late conflict, involving as it does vast losses of property of all kinds, will further seriously affect the credit of France in the money markets of the world. Some time ago we mentioned the fact that the exhaustion of French resources had bankrupted the Suez Canal Company, and compelled it to wind up its affairs. This was of itself sufficiently indicative of the heavy embarrassment under which that unhappy country labors, while it is probable that the value of the property destroyed in Paris during the late conflagration amounts to close upon two thousand millions of dollars. How this will affect the great credit and insurance institutions of that city may be seen at the first glance, as also what a heavy burden of public taxation and drainage of private resources the rebuilding of the city will impose upon the people. For many years past, too, France has been in the constant habit of overestimating its revenues and under estimating its expenses, the average annual deficit being thirty millions of dollars. This having been the case under her most prosperous condition, how it will be now that her credit is broken, her industries destroyed, her provinces annexed to Prussia, her colony of Algeria in revolt, a third of her capital in ashes, society disorganized from center to circumference, with half a dozen opposing factions plotting for political ascendancy, may partly be inferred. It is safe to assume that the concourse of horrors through which France has just passed, taken in connection with her yet unsolved social and political problems, have set her back a hundred years in the march of prosperity and progress. Meanwhile, although philosophers have, it is said, succeeded in extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, we have never heard of anybody who ever drew blood from a turnip. The question therefore recurs, where is BISMARCK to get his one thousand millions of dollars to invest in our bonds?

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

An important contribution to the history of the war has just been made in the publication of a number of official dispatches in relation to the battle of Nashville, by which the record of that event and the circumstances connected with it, is rendered full and complete. Why the dispatches in question should have been suppressed until this time can now only be a matter of conjecture. They constitute, however, a perfect justification alike of the wonderful military skill and the lofty, patriotic self-abnegation of the great soldier THOMAS, and will render his memory doubly precious to the country. Although they disprove the claim of HALLECK that he pocketed an order for THOMAS' removal until the battle was begun, thus saving him from being deprived of his command, yet they sufficiently show that in the shuttle cock and battle-doring which passed between GRANT and HALLECK relative to his removal, the Chief of Staff determined that the Lieutenant-General should fully and unequivocally assume the responsibility, which he was evidently disinclined to do. The order was drawn up, however, notwithstanding that the fact has been repeatedly denied, General SCHOFIELD being directed to supersede him in command. Upon the date of its issue a dispatch was received by the War Department from THOMAS, stated that he had completed his preparations to attack the enemy on the ensuing day, but that a terrible storm of freezing rain compelled him to wait for it to break before putting his army in motion. HALLECK thereupon telegraphed to GRANT, stating that, if he still wished THOMAS to be removed, he would forward the order, to which GRANT replied by directing a temporary suspension of its execution. This was on the 9th of December. On the 12th, in obedience to a dispatch from GRANT instructing THOMAS to delay no longer, either on account of weather or for re-enforcements, it is shown by one of the suppressed dispatches that an attempt was made implicitly to obey it, and that the slippery condition of the ice covered ground rendered the movement utterly impracticable. On the 13th Gen. LOGAN was ordered to proceed immediately to Nashville, and on the 14th GRANT himself left City Point to assume personal command, but got no further than Washington City, where he received a dispatch announcing THOMAS'S splendid victory of the 15th. Following on the heels of this utter defeat of HOOD, other dispatches, until now suppressed, came from Washington, giving advice as to pursuit and capture, which, by another telegram also hitherto omitted, it appears were somewhat feelingly resented by the great soldier. These dispatches show that GRANT made a mistake in undertaking to direct from City Point the movements of THOMAS in Tennessee, and that what in him appeared slowness and tardiness was the profoundest military forethought and sagacity. Thus the great hero who lies in his grave is vindicated by impartial history.

POOR OLD VICTOR HUGO, the poet and romancist whose lamentable and ludicrous attempt in the French Assembly to marry the Muse to political economy, we mentioned at the time of his indignant withdrawal from that body, has again gotten himself into trouble. After the establishment of the Commune he passed from France into Belgium, where he remained, watching the progress of events, and speculating, probably, upon the character of the millennium whose dawn the insurrection was to usher in. Our yesterday's telegrams inform us that a decree was issued by King LEOPOLD, on Tuesday, directing him to depart immediately beyond the limits of his realm, the order being based on a letter which the great master of adjectives had written, in which, while he disapproved of the atrocities of the Commune, he protested against the extradition of the leaders who should escape to Belgian territory. The old man, driven from Belgium, is now, it is said, en route to London. It is probable that his recent experiences in the revolutionary line will hereafter render him dissatisfied with his Guernsey hermitage, and we therefore suggest that the Democratic party ought to invite him to the United States. There is an exact similarity of view between them, so far as regards essentials. That rhetorical dreamer is opposed to insurrection, but thinks no penalty should be attached to it, which is precisely the ground that Democracy takes with reference to the Ku-Klux law. He thinks it wrong to cut the throats of innocent persons, but objects furiously to punishing the throat-hewer, which proves his perfect fitness for the control of a Democratic newspaper. Besides, if erratic, he is still brilliant, and would transfigure the hum-drum dullness of Democratic journals into vitality of the most heroic and gorgeous sort. We hope they will give him a call. He would be useful in pushing forward the new departure.

IN a Berlin letter to the New York *Times*, quoted in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, the writer, taking a gloomy view of the proceedings of the Reichstag, said:

> "The only stand made for liberty was made by the Ultramontanes, who were defeated by the Liberals themselves."

Most readers were probably rather surprised to learn that Ultramontanes anywhere, and especially in Germany, had become champions of liberty, and readers of some sagacity most likely at once suspected that behind their zeal for liberty must have been concealed the features of a very different goddess. The fact is that, on the occasion alluded to in the Berlin letter, the Ultramontane party, by advocating the re-enactment under the empire of a certain article in the constitution of the old Confederation, adroitly contrived to appear as the friends of freedom. The article in question was of a liberal character, and if adopted, would have been especially favorable to the proselytizing schemes and operations of Ultramontanism. The reader will recollect the fine enthusiasm for liberty which JAMES the II. of England, and his partisans, displayed during a memorable period, when Popery being a form of Dissent, the right thing seemed to be to patronize Dissenters. In the *Reichstag* the course of the Ultramontanists was so manifestly inconsistent with their well known sentiments as to be absurd—while the self-idleness of their purpose was so obvious and the perils of their ascendancy and influence were so threatening, that, in the interest of liberty itself, the German liberals helped to defeat them in their stand made for liberty. They feared the Greeks though bringing gifts.

We have once or twice made reference to the New York Code Amendment bill, a measure aimed directly at the freedom of the press. The bill remained in the hands of the Governor for a week or more awaiting his action upon it. A powerful pressure was brought to bear against it by the bar of New York, reinforced by the weight of all the leading journals of that city, while on the other hand a very strong influence was exerted in its favor by the ring who control the political affairs of that city. Gov. Hoffman has now, after mature deliberation, disapproved the bill, for which he deserves, and will doubtless receive, the applause of the friends of the liberties of the Empire state. Some of his official acts have been open to very severe criticism, but his veto of this attack on the liberty of the citizen and the press of the country, will go far to wipe out those from honest men everywhere. By this act he has shown that he is not the mere pliable tool which has been charged. Let him persist in his straightforward course, and in the end he will find it far more conducive even to the success of his personal ambitions than any other path he could possibly pursue.

NOTWITHSTANDING the temperance efforts in England, there has been a great increase in the consumption of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and a fearful deprecriation of their quality by adulteration. The consumption of beer has grown in the last five years from 780,000,000 gallons per annum to 867,000,000; of wine from 6,000,000 gallons to 14,000,000, and of spirits from 26,500,000 to 30,000,000. The increase in the arrests for drunkenness, in the principal cities of England, is in still greater proportion. In Liverpool the number of arrests has grown from 10,000 in 1857 to 27,000 in 1870; in Manchester from 16,000 to 21,000; in Birmingham from 7,000 to 9,000; in Leeds from 1,200 to 1,900. The amount of capital invested in the business of feeding all this drunkenness is another surprise of the recent investigation. It amounts, according to the figures, to £150,000,000, and one of the speakers in behalf of the interest said the new reform bill, if carried out, would destroy at least forty per cent. of this amount.

GEN. CLUSERET, War Minister of the Communists of Paris, the telegraph announces, has been executed by the Versailles Government. He was a native of Paris, having been born there in 1823, and was educated at the military school of St. Cyr. Being a Republican, he took service under the Turkish government, in which pay, but was rest-ed and figured with some credit in the Crimean war. He also served in the Italian war under Garibaldi, and when in command in this country broke out, 1861, he came here and offered his services. He was made Brigadier-Gen. McClellan's staff, afterwards on Gen. FREMONT'S, and served under SIGEL and MEROY in West Virginia. After the war he edited a Red Republican weekly paper in New York, which soon died, and he returned to France, and when the German victories came he at once took an active part with the Reds.

COMMISSIONER PERSHING has decided that the New York Central Railroad shall pay the tax on its interest certificates, the amount of which is over a million of dollars. This is the case in which Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who recently took such high ground in favor of preserving the United States Senate from the contamination of the press, figured in the character of counsel for Vanderbilt, as against the Government, which, he was a member, and with which he held relations of the most intimate and confidential character. The decision has caused considerable surprise, the long delay and other circumstances connected with it having given rise to an impression that the ruling would be adverse to the Government. The matter is of great importance, as settling the general principle, which applies to all cases of similar character throughout the country.

THE seventeen-year locust has appeared in Illinois, many millions of this much dreaded insect having appeared in the neigh ourhood of Morris, Grundy county, and it is thought probable that they will be found in greater or less numbers all over the northern part of the State. The locust is reported to have last appeared in that section in 1854, so that it is due in 1871. The present year promises to be one of the Ultramontanists was so manifestly inconsistent with their well known sentiments as to be absurd—while the self-idleness of their purpose was so obvious and the perils of their ascendancy and influence were so threatening, that, in the interest of liberty itself, the German liberals helped to defeat them in their stand made for liberty. They feared the Greeks though bringing gifts.

An Important Suggestion.

A great many deaths occur to persons who descend into wells from inhaling the poisonous gases which are liable to accumulate at the bottom of them. A simple remedy against this is to throw into the well, before musing the descend, a quantity of burned lime unslaked lime. This, when it comes in contact with whatever water is below, sets free a great quantity of heat in the water and lime, which rushes upward, carrying all the deleterious gas with it, after which the descent may be made with perfect safety. The lime also absorbs carbonic acid in the well.

THE New York *Times* indulges in the following vein of prophecy: "If New York continue for another generation, as Paris has done, to intrust her affairs to single adventurers who rule by ignorant suffrage; if the intelligent and well-to-do abandon politics, and leave government to the rabble and their leaders—we shall have here a catastrophe which, if not so dramatic as that of Paris, may yet destroy the accumulated wealth of years, and overwhelm innocent and guilty in a common ruin."

THE Secretary of the Interior has decided in a father's claim to a pension, that the limitation of five years allowed for filing such application by the sixth section of the act of Congress, approved July 27, 1866, shall begin to run from the 15th of June, 1865, the date of the passage of the act wherein a father's right to a pension accrues, except in cases wherein the mother survived the death of the soldier, and died after said June 6, 1866, when said limitation will commence from the date of her death.

IT is the testimony of ex-Governor Orr, one of the most estimable and reasonable citizens of which South Carolina can boast, that Wade Hampton and others of his sort, might if they would, call back to decency the young scape-graces who compose the Ku-Klux gangs in that State, but being sore about their own disfranchisement decline to open their lips between the two extremes we have the terrible consequences of every description of lawlessness.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The brutal murder of the Archbishop of Paris brings to mind that the office has been a most unlucky and unfortunate one. In 1848 Archbishop AFFRE was killed at a barricade, where he was endeavoring to mitigate some of the horrors of the revolutionary strife. His successor Mgr. SIBOUR, was assassinated in 1857, by an insane priest, whilst celebrating mass. The next in order, Cardinal MORLOT, is said to have spent both his private fortune and his official income on the restoration of Notre Dame and similar works. He died in 1868, and was succeeded by Bishop DARBOY of Nantes, whose sad fate has just been announced.

The Hall Arctic expedition is about ready to sail. The vessel, the Polaris, will leave Washington this week and proceed to New York, and start thence on the voyage in about two weeks. This expedition starts under better auspices, on account of the more perfect equipment and advantages gained from past experience, than any expedition for Arctic exploration ever before fitted out, and Capt. Hall and his associates are hopeful of achieving satisfactory results. Captain Hall will probably give to the public, before he starts from New York, an account of the preparation for the voyage and what he hopes to accomplish, written by himself or with his approval.

The cultivation of the strawberry in California has been most successful, on lands irrigated by Artesian wells, in Santa Clara Valley. This year the vines yielded more abundantly than ever before, and the healthiness is represented to be overdone, the prices having fallen so low as to leave little chance for profit. The wholesale price of the berries at San Francisco was five cents per pound, and the amount received there daily was estimated at 60,000 to 70,000 pounds, indicating a lively consumption for a city of 150,000 inhabitants.

It is stated that this year foreign tobacco has been sold and smoked in Havana, and also that Florida tobacco has been imported there, manufactured into cigars, and then sent abroad again as legitimate Vuelta Abajo. A correspondent says the future of Florida, as a tobacco growing country, is far more likely than that of Cuba.

A writer in a New York paper thinks Mr. Bonner's protest against the report that he was going to race his horse, Dexter for a wager, smacks of braggadocio that he was too honorable or too rich to compete his horse with another for $50,000, and asks wherein does the honor lie? In the olden times, he says, the Virginians kept their stud of horses and raced them for prizes in honorable competition for the improvement of their stock and the spread of good breeds through the country. Mr. Bonner, it is argued, cannot claim a more honorable position for himself, because, in his selfishness, he gives $20,000 for a horse, or keeps two or three of like value, to race his horse alone or race it with a hundred others, passing his poorer neighbors and throwing dust into their eyes when there was no motive to compete with him. If he kept these horses for the improvement of others then there might be some glory in it; but if in vanity and vain show, here does the honor turn into dust.

It is asserted that more than 500,000 pounds of willow leaf were made up at Shanghai last season and palmed off as green tea. The willow leaf as prepared cannot be distinguished from green tea by the eye; but to cover the difference in taste, it has to be mixed with tea before being sold. It can be produced at a cost of about four cents a pound, and can be used in the proportion of twenty to forty per cent. of the whole mixture—so that it is easily seen what a profit the "little game" can be made to represent to the seller. The young willow leaves are gathered in April or May, very much in the way in which the tea leaf is gathered. The leaves are then distributed in heaps on hard threshing-floors, and allowed to ferment slightly in the sun. Afterward the leaves are treated exactly like those of the ordinary tea-plant.

The belief is expressed that the north shore of Lake Superior will soon be known as the "riviera of America." The Marquette *Mining Journal* says: Gentlemen who have recently visited Silver Island corroborate to the fullest extent the published richness of the deposits. The Company claim to have already shipped away $400,000 worth of ore, and have more on hand. Great excitement prevails, and hundreds of people are flocking in from all quarters and waiting for the woods, each one determined to find a silver mine of his own.

Great as has been the destruction of the magnificent buildings of Paris in the bloody combat between the Commune and the soldiers of the Assembly, few of the libraries of art galleries have been injured. Before the German siege measures were taken by Jules Favre for the preservation of the great works of art and the fine architectural details of the capital. The masterpieces of painting were taken from their frames, care was refused up and stored in the vaults, and the sculptured reliefs of the arches and palaces were securely protected by earth cushions and heavy wooden beams from the shells of the bombardment. There is, therefore, good reason to suppose that no serious harm has come to the great works of art.

PERSONAL.

A letter received from one of the ladies accompanying Gen. Spinner to Europe, states that the General's health was much improved by the trip over the ocean. They would immediately start for the lakes, travel through Ireland and Scotland, and then go to London, thence to Berlin, to be present at the triumphal fes—"pon on the 27th of June.

Correspondents disclose that in diplomatic circles at the capital there is some excitement in consequence of M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, not having received a reply to the note addressed to him and awaiting his action upon it. A powerful pressure was brought to bear against it by the bar of New York, reinforced by the weight of all the leading journals of that city, while on the other hand a very strong influence was exerted in its favor by the ring who control the political affairs of that city. Gov. Hoffman has now, after mature deliberation, disapproved the bill, for which he deserves, and will doubtless receive, the applause of the friends of the liberties of the Empire state. Some of his official acts have been open to very severe criticism, but his veto of this attack on the liberty of the citizen and the press of the country, will go far to wipe out those from honest men everywhere. By this act he has shown that he is not the mere pliable tool which has been charged. Let him persist in his straightforward course, and in the end he will find it far more conducive even to the success of his personal ambitions than any other path he could possibly pursue.

NOTWITHSTANDING the temperance efforts in England, there has been a great increase in the consumption of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and a fearful depreciation of their quality by adulteration. The consumption of beer has grown in the last five years from 780,000,000 gallons per annum to 867,000,000; of wine from 6,000,000 gallons to 14,000,000, and of spirits from 26,500,000 to 30,000,000. The increase in the arrests for drunkenness, in the principal cities of England, is in still greater proportion. In Liverpool the number of arrests has grown from 10,000 in 1857 to 27,000 in 1870; in Manchester from 16,000 to 21,000; in Birmingham from 7,000 to 9,000; in Leeds from 1,200 to 1,900. The amount of capital invested in the business of feeding all this drunkenness is another surprise of the recent investigation. It amounts, according to the figures, to £150,000,000, and one of the speakers in behalf of the interest said the new reform bill, if carried out, would destroy at least forty per cent. of this amount.

GEN. CLUSERET, War Minister of the Communists of Paris, the telegraph announces, has been executed by the Versailles Government. He was a native of Paris, having been born there in 1823, and was educated at the military school of St. Cyr. Being a Republican, he took service under the Turkish government, in which pay, but was rest-ired and figured with some credit in the Crimean war. He also served in the Italian war under Garibaldi, and when in command in this country broke out, 1861, he came here and offered his services. He was made Brigadier-Gen. McClellan's staff, afterwards on Gen. FREMONT'S, and served under SIGEL and MEROY in West Virginia. After the war he edited a Red Republican weekly paper in New York, which soon died, and he returned to France, and when the German victories came he at once took an active part with the Reds.

COMMISSIONER PERSHING has decided that the New York Central Railroad shall pay the tax on its interest certificates, the amount of which is over a million of dollars. This is the case in which Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who recently took such high ground in favor of preserving the United States Senate from the contamination of the press, figured in the character of counsel for Vanderbilt, as against the Government, which, he was a member, and with which he held relations of the most intimate and confidential character. The decision has caused considerable surprise, the long delay and other circumstances connected with it having given rise to an impression that the ruling would be adverse to the Government. The matter is of great importance, as settling the general principle, which applies to all cases of similar character throughout the country.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The Spring Opera Season Brief but Brilliant—How People Dress for It—Summer Suits and How to Make Them—Sweet Girl Graduates, Etc., Etc.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, May 30, 1871.

The brief season of Italian opera which we have enjoyed this spring has been the most brilliant in point of audiences and the poorest in some respects in point of performance that has ever appeared within the walls of the Academy. The houses have been crowded, "standing-room only" being posted up every night. But the state *ensemble*, the wretched chorus and worn-out scenes gave evidence that people were simply hungry for opera, and were willing to overlook much in order to get it. An admirably trained orchestra, a fair tenor and Miss Kellogg *for prima donna* made up for many of the s hortcomings, however, or at less furnished an excuse for them, and the ladies filled all the boxes, and obtain the attendance of devoted cavaliers; and the number of dress coats decorated with rosebuds, of delicately tinted gloves, and white-edged vests, flitting to different parts of the house between the acts, was more in accordance with the opera customs before the war, than anything we have seen of late years.

WHY OPERA HAS NOT FLOURISHED RECENTLY.

It is quite a problem to many persons why opera has not grown and flourished during the past ten years with the growth of luxury and the wealth in the city of New York. The reason is a very simple one. The old aristocracy, comprising persons not engaged in business or politics, have, many of them, grown poorer instead of richer. The new aristocracy are very fond of display, but destitute of culture, and opera is essentially the offspring of high refinement and civilization. In reality, therefore, we have had fewer patrons of opera, although many more great dry goods houses and restaurants. By and by European travel and the habits of society will begin to tell, and then we may look for an operatic revival on an immense scale.

DRESSING FOR THE OPERA.

For the benefit of those ladies who only occasionally visit the opera, it may be remarked that full dress is by no means required. Toilettes are gradu ated, and very properly, so far as convenience is concerned, by the part of the house in which the seats are located. Ladies occupying boxes are expected to appear in full dress, that is, without bonnets, but an uncovered neck is rarely seen. In the more democratic dress circle and parquette ladies wear bonnets and handsome suits, occasionally an opera cloak or jacket, but rarely a trailed dress. Indeed upon the bare floor and in the naked atmosphere which gathers in the lower part of the house, elaborately dressed heads, and drawing-room toilettes would seem very much out of place. With gentlemen it is different. From them full dress is de rigueur, while veiled vests, and light frock coats are excluded, in our part of the house, and latterly they have taken to wearing button-hole bouquets, which impart a very fes-tive air to their otherwise uniform and too monotonous style of dress.

SOCIETY COATS.

There is a strong disposition on the part of many gentlemen to kick at the dress-coat business, and insist upon their right to wear whatever kind of coat happens to be convenient for them to wear. They insist, with truth, that the exactions with respect to dress exclude all the brains from society, and that society will never amount to anything so long as all the gentry must be expected on a check rein in order to get there. At present the brainless people have quite the best of it; in fact, they are the only ones who can properly associate together, in a circle from which locks are excluded, and clothes made to take their place.

SUMMER SILKS.

Quite new and exceedingly pretty summer silks have followed the little hair stripes which appeared early in the season, and have created an almost equal furore. They are soft, light, yet durable, and possessed of considerable body, without weight or stiffness. They are known as *armure foulards, armure de Lyon*, and armure Benzeir, the latter the name of the maker. They are imported in all the lovely neutral, *ecru* and tea rose tints, which are so fashionable, and are almost uniformly employed in two shades of the same color, or in connection with a solid silk of a different shade of the same color.

In addition to the armures, which are $2 00 per yard, there are new twilled foulards and undressed silks for costumes at $1 50 per yard, which are very effective and useful, because they do not crush easily, and being all silk will clean, and afterwards dye for linings, &c. The foundation for costumes of black grenadine. They make excellent traveling suits for ladies who stop much at hotels and require something handsomer than linen. The two most fashionable tints in armure *de Lyon* are tea-rose and *Fraise-des-bois*, the latter a pale salmon with a primrose flush in it. The first is worn *en costume* over nut brown, the second over black, striped silk or grenadine. The darker color always enters somewhat into the trimming of the costume, binds the ruffles or edges the folds—but description of such complicated designs as are now worn would be useless; they must be seen. It may be remarked, however, that the "costume," so called, nearly always consists of a polonaise, cut with a postilion basque and full skirt at the back, instead of an upper skirt and jacket as last season, and is looped at the sides only.

SASHES FOR CONVENIENCE.

The whiteness and the uniformity are of course lost at all so necessary for dust, but the effect is a most delicious, but even these should carefully avoid mixtures of color, as nothing looks worse seen at a distance than a complete bouquet on the bosom, or in the lovely turquoise blue, soft English pink and violet which are now so fashionable, are wonderfully effective, and form a pleasant change to the generally characteristic monotony of summer dress toilettes. Even the delicate sashes and cameo tints should preserve an unbroken surface, relieved perhaps at the throat with a flash of color, but distinct contrast in the trimming or to the body part of the dress.

ORNAMENTS.

Quite a reaction is taking place in regard to ornaments, especially jewelry. The barbarous styles of the present day, the great hoops, the dangling bells, the massive clamped and huge rail-studded bands and bracelets, added to the overwhelming mass of trashy gilt and "Rich the Oholiab" stones have left the wearer of these articles of a past condition of bondage, and instead of bewildering, marred the symmetry grace and perfection of the human form, one lady said a burden had truly been lifted from her shoulders when she had made up her mind to dispense with jeweled ornaments, that the change of fashion and the necessity they would entail of changing them to wear the different dresses, took exactly the money she wished to make room for, and that she would look and feel self not only better and more tastefully dressed, but relieved from a positive tax and incumbrance.

Many ladies have said that now that the disposal of all her gold and mixed jewelry, and investing the proceeds in diamond cross and ring she felt as if she were on full dress occasions only. Ordinarily she were no jewelry; in fact, she thought the presence of a stray diamond admitted of a full dress toilette. Quite a number of ladies have followed her example, and in fact the diamond cross and ring has become, the color of the ribbon, shaded into brown. Hats for promenade wear for young girls are chiefly of the *Rose* shape, in English straw, and are simply trimmed with a binding of blue velvet, a scarf of the same, and a bunch of field buttercups and a bine of English hedge-roses.

There are three distinct styles of the new wide-brimmed hats. The Quaker hat, with a high crown, another a low crown, while the third reproduces the large old-fashioned gypsy bonnet. Quite a number have already been seen upon Broadway, but they are to her adapted to the morning attire of a lady in the country than that of a city belle, and somewhat conventional character of a city street toilette.

PRETTY PARASOLS.

New summer parasols display great variety and some novelty. Very pretty silk ones are lined with white or colors, and have small scent bottles with a perforated gilt top fitted in the handle. In addition to this there is a ring with a beads attached for holding the handkerchief. Light pink, blue and other fancy colored silk parasols are covered with white lace, which adds very much to their style and skirty appearance and deprives them of the possibility of doing anything but sun duty.

TRAVELING SUITS.

New traveling sets are made of white linen lawn, with pointed collar, bow, cuffs, and handkerchief of tariff grass linen, embroidered in black and crimson or black and blue. These would be suited for the Adirondacks or Rocky Mountains, but nowhere else.

DETACHED WAISTS.

White waists, which so many ladies inquire for and were so useful for *soirées*, are not now fashionably worn with colored skirts or any other. Instead of them we find "skirts" (loose tucked waists) of hair-striped linen or cambric with broad cuffs and turn-down collars. They were worn last summer and called "stylish." They are certainly very comfortable and convenient on a warm summer afternoon. Beside made they cost $1 50 to $3, according to quality of material and work manship.

JESSIE JUNE.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion clouds the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs arousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. To infuse a new vigor into the digestive organs by the course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but make the system up by recuperating the fountain of life, and the physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nutrition and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery poisonous with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS

From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.

25-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.

Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.

Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.

Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,

COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Tamcese Cloths, Bombazines, Silk Warp Cashmeres, Canton Cloths, Grenadines, Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse and Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES IN

Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Spring Shawls,

BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,

AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

AT

ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL STREET,

CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

LADIES' WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY,

Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue,

Between Wood and Market Streets.

An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

AMERICAN

WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Freshman), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

Meyran & Siedle,

SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of W. W. Ridgway, Esq., corner of Penn and Twenty-fourth streets, until SATURDAY, June 3d, for Paving and Curbing Penn street, from Butler to Penn avenue, said work to be done in accordance with the Ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh relating thereto, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

L. S. RIGDON,
Secretary of Commissioners.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,

HAVE THE BEST

Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented

CALL AND SEE THEM,

AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

FUSI YAMA

IMPORTING CO.

HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.

140 SMITHFIELD STREET,

LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

The Best. The Cheapest.

This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.

Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.

Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.

It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.

For sale at Reduced Figures, by

LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.

J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

AT

The People's Store,

In addition to a full and varied stock of

Silks, Shawls, Dress Material

AND

General Dry Goods

We are daily receiving the latest styles in

Sun Shades, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods, Scarfs, Dress Furnishing and Notions

Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual

LOW PRICES

Inspection and Comparison Invited.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

Campbell, Williamson & Dick,

PROPRIETORS.

ONE PRICE.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID

JAPANESE SILKS.

BLUE, GREEN, BROWN AND BLACK

VELVETEENS.

Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54 Wood Street.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

We have Received a Fresh Supply of

English Body Brussels,
Royal Wiltons, Velvets,
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION

ALSO, A FULL SUPPLY OF

SUPERFINE AND THREE-PLY INGRAINS,

Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Henry M'Callum

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood St.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK,

Large Assortment, All Qualities,

LOW PRICES.

BRUSSELS,

(TWO AND THREE-PLYS.)

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS.

Boyard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. J. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Beale, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. A. S. Bell, Solicitors. mr18-p

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

AGENTS FOR

New Government Loan.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANN

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, as to dividends and interest, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, 1871.

The local money market continues well supplied with loanable means, but the demand is rather light from good borrowers. There is more inquiry for our local bonds, municipal and railroad. The market is well stocked with the latter, which are steadily being absorbed as a fixed investment until maturity of the bonds.

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchases and gold sales is officially announced. The bond purchases will amount to $4,000,000 instead of $10,000,000 during May, and the gold sales to $7,000,000 instead of $8,000,000 during the current month. The following are the details:

BOND PURCHASES.

June 7, Wednesday	$1,000,000
June 14, Wednesday	1,000,000
June 21, Wednesday	1,000,000
June 28, Wednesday	1,000,000
Total	$4,000,000

GOLD SALES.

June 1, Thursday	$2,000,000
June 8, Thursday	1,000,000
June 15, Thursday	2,000,000
June 22, Thursday	1,000,000
June 29, Thursday	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	121
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½
United States 5-20s of 1864	111½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	114
United Pacific Railroads	97½
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Funding	105½

—The temper of the Wall street market continues irregular and somewhat feverish, and, in some cases, the chickens are that the reduction in prices has been effected purposely, to remind the interest in the properties in question. On the other hand, those who are looking for a permanent improvement in values, in opinions as to the financial effects of the crushing of the Paris insurgents; in our opinion, more or less premature. It is said that the advances in stock board is caused by the purchases of the Pacific mail. Inasmuch people are buying to get a controlling interest, as to give them a road of their own from Chicago to Omaha, thence competing short route from the Atlantic to the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad.

The leading officials of the New York Central Railroad have received Internal Revenue Commissioner Rosecrans's decision affirming the assessment of 3 per cent. on $26,200,000 interest certificates issued by that road with considerable surprise—as they thought evidence given before the committee satisfied them to a decision nullifying the assessment. In conversation with a reporter Commissioner Rosecrans denied stated that the assessment decision was not profitable. Under no section of the internal revenue law was the road or its property made amenable for this tax, as the certificates issued by the company did not represent any part of the property upon which the payment of dividends are contingent upon the earnings of the road. Payment of the tax would have been spent on this improvement had been accumulating from 1866 to 1868, and although the internal revenue law was not passed till 1869, yet the Government now claimed without the slightest authority, a per centage upon the amount which was to be embarrassed as to be consider out. Only five millions had refused to enter into the pool arrangement. The following statement made to the Commissioner is of some importance to the trade, viz:

Mr. Reed of Chicago, a highwine broker, was called upon to state how much wines there are in the country. He said there were in Chicago, 4,200 barrels of ist wines.

	Barrels.
In Chicago, altogether, old and new highwines	9,200
In Cincinnati	1,500
In Sterling	5,000
In the State	16,400
In New York	7,000
In Philadelphia	1,500
In New Orleans	1,000
In Ohio, estimated	10,000
In Baltimore	1,000
Total	36,900

Total number of barrels in the Union 36,900

These are but two weeks. The consumption is about 40,000 barrels a month during the year. The business has been better since the association has started. If the price is kept at four cents profit, the East cannot run, but the West can. If the distillers stop there would not be any whisky in the market in two weeks.

The official figures of production in January and February show that Illinois has run 10,000 gallons daily for the last year. The whole capacity of Illinois distilleries is 26,000 bushels, and we have run two-thirds of that capacity the last year. But, if the association determines to suspend in order to get rid of the surplus, why so much the better. The East then could not compete with us.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—Decoration Day has come and gone. A year will elapse ere such befitting tribute will again be paid to the gallant defenders of the country, who now so peacefully rest 'neath the sod of an unbroken land, a united, free and happy country. A train above pulled over the city to-day, which had the effect of clearing the atmosphere to some extent, rendering out door exercise more agreeable. We have little that is new to give the reader in regard to the markets. The prices for all leading articles of trade are unchanged, and a fair demand reported. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks. It may be proper to notice that there is a large amount arriving by wagons and other modes of conveyance that is not included in the list:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,568	3,180	6,781
Apples, bbls	442	67	509
Cheese, boxes	1,646	1,327	2,973
Corn, sacks	5,295	4,921	10,193
Wheat, sacks	6,324	4,022	8,357
Barley, sacks	278	467	745
Rye, sacks	644	710	1,354
Oats, sacks	7,177	6,416	13,593
Butter, packages	280	408	728
Bacon, pieces	1,240		1,240
Bacon, lbs	290	274	564
Dried beef, pieces	37	98	135

The following are the May the receipts of the leading articles for

	May, 1870.	May, 1871.
Flour, bbls	21,070	13,961
Apples, bbls	2,473	1,672
Cheese, boxes	1,648	4,148
Corn, sacks	17,029	13,728
Wheat, sacks	34,637	16,254
Barley, sacks	8,117	1,963
Rye, sacks	5,425	2,764
Oats, sacks	25,444	24,385
Butter, packages	2,941	1,736
Bacon, lbs	1,666	3,243
Bacon, pieces		1,490
Dried beef, pieces		237

Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The market continues firm with a fair trade demand. Previous prices have been fairly maintained. We are reported sales at the following: Nets not counted 4¾@4¾c; refined 4¾@4¾c; pot 6¼@6¼c; pearl 6¾@6¾c per lb.

APPLES.—The season is about over. We may soon expect the new crop, to-day, which will be very early bear of a sale of old apples at $5@7 per bbl, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales from store in the regular way at 8@8½c per lb, as to quantity and drawing to a close.

BEANS.—The receipts have fallen off very materially. Buyers are seeking an advance. We can report sales small white navy at 2 20 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT.—We can only report a dull market. This, however, is no news to the general reader, and has been the situation for some time. Prices have evidently reached their lowest point, and the inquiry is more general. We quote at 3½@3¾c per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull but unchanged. We can report sales at 8@9c per lb, as to quality.

BURNAWAY.—Unchanged, with sales at 2½@3c per lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we can report sales of Hecker's at $2 50 per dozen; Banner cans ¼ doz, $1 25; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, per doz, $4; cans, $8.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices and quote: Shoulders, plain, 10c; 10@10½c; sugar cured, 10½@11c; Sides, plain, 12½@13c; Clear do, 13c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 16c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c; Plain and 15c Canvassed. Mess Pork, $20 50@21 00; Mess Beef, $16@16 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½@12c; in buckets and kegs 12½@13c; in weight, 19c; short weight 12c; shoulder 10c; clear 13c.

BUTTER.—The market is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Ohio at $5@5 50.

CANDLES.—Sperm, 50c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 12c; stearine 19c; clear 15c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $4 00@4 50; and Ohio at $3 50@4 00.

CORN MEAL.—Market dull; sales in a small way at $2 25 ¥ bbl; $1 ¥ bush.

CARBON OIL.—There is a better inquiry, and we are reported sales as follows: In a jobbing way at 25c for 150 test; 26c for 175 test; 28c for 230 test. We can only hear of a sale of old apples at $5@7 per bbl, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales from store in the regular way at 8@8½c per lb, as to quantity and drawing to a close.

BEANS.—The receipts have fallen off very materially. Buyers are seeking an advance. We can report sales small white navy at 2 20 per bush.

BUCKWHEAT.—We can only report a dull market. This, however, is no news to the general reader, and has been the situation for some time. Prices have evidently reached their lowest point, and the inquiry is more general. We quote at 3½@3¾c per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull but unchanged. We can report sales at 8@9c per lb, as to quality.

BURNAWAY.—Unchanged, with sales at 2½@3c per lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we can report sales of Hecker's at $2 50 per dozen; Banner cans ¼ doz, $1 25; ½-lb cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, per doz, $4; cans, $8.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices and quote: Shoulders, plain, 10c; 10@10½c; sugar cured, 10½@11c; Sides, plain, 12½@13c; Clear do, 13c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 16c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c; Plain and 15c Canvassed. Mess Pork, $20 50@21 00; Mess Beef, $16@16 50; lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11½@12c; in buckets and kegs 12½@13c; in weight, 19c; short weight 12c; stearine 19c; clear 15

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, June 1, 1871.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

New State Department Building.

Work to be Begun in a Short Time—Dimensions and Style of Architecture, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1871.

The New State Department Building.

Work will be commenced on the new State Department building in a few days. The appropriation already made is to erect for the State Department a south wing of the building, somewhat similar in form to the Treasury Department, on the site of the War and Navy Department buildings, and other appropriations will hereafter be made to erect the center building and north wing, which will be occupied by these Departments. The plans for the new wing are now preparing, but have not yet been determined upon. The dimensions of the entire new building will be about the same as the Treasury Department, with two interior courts; but the style of architecture will be entirely different and more attractive than the Treasury. That building is of the Grecian Ionic style, but the new buildings will be the full renaissance, with basement, three full stories and Mansard roof, beneath which will be an attic. The south front will be about 265 feet, and the depth of the wing about seventy feet. The whole building, when completed, will be 480 by 265 feet outside dimensions. The interior of the building will be arranged similar to the Treasury, the rooms being made of any size desired by the removal of the cases of mahogany or walnut, which will form partitions similar to those in the west portion of the Treasury. About 180,000 cubic feet of granite will be required for the wing, and bids for it will be opened on the 23d of June.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has under consideration the case of the Cleveland and Toledo and Michigan Southern Railroad, involving the payment of tax to the amount of $516,000. This and other similar cases will be considered severally on their own merits, irrespective of the questions decided in the New York Central case, although some of the points may be analogous.

Collector Latham writes from Huntsville, Alabama: "There is a large amount of Internal Revenue tax due in the interior and mountainous country of his district which he cannot collect in the ordinary way, and consequently several of his deputies have resigned, and no responsible man can be found who will undertake the collection by distraint and sale, because they could not do so and live in safety in the country. The Collector therefore asks whether or not he may be permitted to go to county assessors' tax books and ascertain what delinquents have in the way of property, and distrain and sell the property at the county court house in each county he may be in, such distraint to be made within five miles of the property so distrained, as required by law for serving writs of such cases. The Commissioner says: 'I reply that in your cases it is declined to grant for the reasons you state, but I am free to concede that the laws of the United States cannot be executed in your district. I suggest to you the revenue of the United States in Alabama as I do in Massachusetts. Appoint new deputies in place of those who have resigned, and proceed to perform your official duties. If you are resisted, call upon the local authorities for aid, and if this is not sufficient, telegraph to me at once and I will ask for troops to maintain your authority and insure the execution of the law.

REDUCED OCEAN POSTAGE.

The convention for reduced ocean postage will shortly be submitted to Sweden and Norway, with a provision that Denmark may enter into the arrangement.

BAD FOR BOWEN.

Considerable commotion was caused in the Bowen bigamy trial by the production of a telegram from United States District Attorney Davis, of New York, with reference to the alleged decree of the Supreme Court of that State divorcing Bowen from Frances Bowen in 1865, in which he says: "I think the whole thing is a fraud and forgery. Witnesses and proof will come on to-night. Judge Olin increased Bowen's bail from $5,000 to $7,500, and the present Mrs. Bowen became his surety.

FINANCIAL.

The subscriptions to the loan to-day were $344,700. The receipts of internal revenue during May were $1,064,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 7:30 P. M. }

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The pressure has recovered somewhat on the Pacific coast, with fresh southwest winds, has risen with clearing up weather in Rocky Mountain stations, and has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. It has fallen from Alabama to Key West, with threatening weather and slight rain at the latter station; has fallen heavily on the South Atlantic coast, has risen from Pennsylvania to Maine, and remains stationary on the lakes. Fresh southeast winds prevail generally on the Gulf coast, and southwesterly winds from the Mississippi Valley to Delaware bay. Threatening and rainy weather have increased in the Southern States, and rain has very generally fallen from Central Virginia to Eastern North Carolina, and is threatening on the immediate New England coast. Clear and partially cloudy weather prevail north of the Ohio river.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that local rain storms will be experienced during the night on the immediate coast from Georgia to Maine, followed by clearing up weather on Thursday. Clear and partial cloudy weather, with light winds, will probably prevail in the interior and on the lakes.

THE PITTSTON DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Death of the Miners Caused by Improper Ventilation—The Law Not Complied With—The Inspector Censured.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A special dispatch from Pittston says the Coroner's jury in the case of the recent disaster at the West Pittston mine worked by Blake & Co., rendered a verdict this morning. After detailing the facts in the case they found that the miners met their death from the improper ventilation of the mine; that when the breaker took fire there was no means of supplying the men with fresh air; and that the means of ventilation were not such as the law required on the 1st of March 30, 1870. The jury furthermore find there was negligence on the part of the employees of the Company in not keeping the mine in the manner properly oiled, and further, that the Company had employed on the day of the disaster a greater number of men than the act already referred to warrants. The verdict finds further, that Thomas W. Williams, Inspector of Mines, has not complied with the mining law, but did not protest, and that he failed in his duty in not appealing to the courts for an injunction against the operations.

A FLOOD.

Large Section of Country Inundated—Railroad Track Undermined and Trestle and Bridges Swept Away—Great Damage to Property.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—A tremendous fall of rain all last night in Marion and adjoining counties, and along the line of the KNOXVILLE Railroad from Lebanon Junction to Lebanon, is reported as the heaviest ever known in that section of the State for many years. Immense damage was done to property, and considerable portions of the railroad track undermined and the track rendered impassable. Trains from here this morning stopped a few miles from Lebanon, where a trestle of the track was destroyed. The bridges passed over were insecure, but crossed with extreme caution. Every mile or two the train stopped. Another train bound in this direction was compelled to stop at Lebanon, as six miles across which no communication is possible, as the country is flooded in every direction. Telegraph lines were washed down, and the destruction of farm property is very great. The mails are ordered stopped over the line until the damage is repaired.

THE SAVAGES.

Train Attacked by a Band of Indians—Seven Men Killed and One Wounded—Cavalry in Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A letter from Jacksbow, Texas, says: On the 18th of May a band of some hundred Indians attacked Henry Warmer's train, twenty miles from there, killed seven men belonging to the train and wounded one. General Sherman, who was at Fort Richardson at the time, ordered four companies of cavalry in pursuit, with instructions to drive the Indians into Fort Sill, stating that if he found they were Fort Sill Indians he would stop the Indian trade in that quarter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A convention of the Boston Eight Hour League was held in that city yesterday. Wendell Phillips reported resolutions and was the principal speaker.

The report published Wednesday morning, that bottles containing an account of the loss of the City of Boston had been washed ashore at Shediac, proves to be a hoax. A telegram from the Halifax agents of the Inman line of steamers says there is no foundation for the story.

During the year ending on Tuesday, twenty-nine and three-fourths inches of rain fell at Cincinnati—over nine inches less than the yearly average.

A man named Levi Neall, residing near Ft. Branch, Gibson county, Indiana, was run over by an excursion train yesterday morning. The Coroner's inquest developed that he had been dead about two hours before being run over. Cause of his death unknown.

The corner stone of the Cumberland Valley Normal School was laid at Shippensburg, Pa., yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued last evening. Three hundred and ninety-nine bills and sixty-six resolves were passed upon during the session. The difficulty between the two branches was compromised.

Judge Lindly, of the Circuit Court at St. Louis, yesterday granted an injunction against George C. Miller, Zachariah Simons and Charles W. Murray, proprietors of the Murray State Lottery, enjoining them and their agents from selling tickets and drawing schemes in that lottery.

An Aspinwall telegram of yesterday says: The revolution in Panama is ended, the steamer Mouttjo has been restored and the revolutionists at Chiriqui surrendered their arms.

The soldiers' monument at Westfield, Mass., was dedicated yesterday. Governor Claflin delivered the oration, in which he strongly denounced Jeff. Davis for his recent speeches in Georgia.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Capoleon Joseph Brown, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has just returned from New York, where he arranged for the sale of three million six per cent. gold interest second Mortgage bonds of the above named road. The proceeds of these bonds will be used in taking up one million six hundred thousand floating debt, laying a double track from St. Louis to Kirkwood, and building a branch road from a point nine miles outside of the city to South St. Louis to connect direct with the iron furnaces at that point.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, May 31.—In this city, yesterday afternoon, Martin Behnke, aged twenty-one, shot Catharine Neckoiwar, aged twenty, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself, dying immediately. Both were Bohemians, and there was an engagement of marriage between them. On the occasion of the German procession, on Monday, Catharine went riding with another young man, and this so excited Martin's jealousy, as to lead to the murder and suicide.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

More Insurgent Prisoners Shot.

Paris Assuming a Peaceful Aspect—Changes in the French Ministry—Restoration of the Orleans Princes Advocated, &c., &c.

Communist Orders Found on Prisoners—Reappearance of Paris Newspapers—Restoration of the Orleans Princes Advocated—More Executions.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, May 31.—Orders to set fire to buildings, which had been previously marked by the Central and Safety Committees for destruction, have been found on insurgent prisoners.

Omnibuses and cabs commenced running again. Cafes, restaurants and places of amusement are opening their doors, but ordered to close at midnight. All proprietors who disobey will be handed over to the military authorities.

The *Journal des Debats* has reappeared. Nearly all the newspapers temporarily removed to Versailles have returned to Paris.

A new journal, the *Tri-Color*, advocates the restoration of the Orleans Princes, on the ground that they will be a standing menace to Germany.

Eleventh, among the insurgent leaders captured at Vincennes, has been shot.

Ouvrin, a member of the Commune, was delivered to the Versaillists by the Prussians, and soon afterwards executed. The National Guards throughout France will be disbanded. Of the forty thousand prisoners at Versailles, forty will be sent to trial to the seaports. It is considered certain Gen. Cissey will succeed Gen. Leflo as Minister of War.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1871.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

CAUGHT UP.

United States Judge Benedict, of Brooklyn, to-day directed proceedings to be begun against a business firm of this city, who sent by one of their employees an unsolicited note to the Judge, stating that if he was detained for jury duty he would lose his situation. The penalty is imprisonment for not less than three months and a fine of $500.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Arthur A. Maginnis, a merchant of New Orleans, and Mary A., daughter of William M. Tweed, took place this evening and was largely attended by friends of the parties. The presents amounted to $700,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, May 31, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: R. H. Hudson at 2 P. M., Ames' Lizzie at 6 P. M., and Telegraph at 9 P. M. The Olive No. 4 passed down at 8 P. M. River falling; clear and warm.

H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 31, 6 P. M.—River six feet last night and this forenoon; now falling, with fifteen feet in the channel; the rise was from the Little Miami. Arrived—Bonanza, No. 3, Washington, Parkersburg; Palestine and Charmer, Evansville; Allegheny Belle, Wheeling. Clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—River risen seven inches the past twenty-four hours, with three feet in the chute and five feet in the canal. Very warm and alternately clear and cloudy to-day; cloudy to-night. There are prospects of an improvement in business. Arrived—Chamberlain, Pittsburgh; Indiana, Brownsville. Departed—Champion, Cincinnati; Indiana, Pittsburgh; Champion, St. Louis; the Westmoreland, Cincinnati; Arrow, Memphis; Lizzie Ames, St. Louis; Glencoe and James Howard, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Arrived—Yeager, St. Louis; Stewart, Pittsburgh. Departed—Turner, Louisville.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, May 31.—The market continues in a depressed condition, the receipts far exceeding the demand; so far as could be learned there were about 1,000 head on sale, but the greater part passed out without being offered here. Two droves of cattle were offered by the commission men, but would take no lower; sales to-day of 32 Missouri steers, averaging 1,600 lbs., at $6 50; 21 Illinois, 1,500 lbs., at $6 12½; 26, 1,567 lbs., at $6 25; 21 Illinois, 1,351 to 2,200 lbs., at $6 10; 15 steers and heifers and 20 cows, at $6 per 100 lbs. Sheep—Light receipts and market dull and prices lower than last week; sales 323 Indiana, 96 to 98 lbs., at $4 62½; 321 Illinois, 96 to 98 lbs., at $4 62½; 200 Illinois, 96 to 98 lbs., at $4 62½; 200 Illinois, 96 to 98 lbs., at $4 62½; 200